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H. R. 122

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1955

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as
4 amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions,"
5 after the word "eggs," in the third sentence thereof, so that
6 onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity"
7 for purposes of said Act.

8 SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the
9 date of its enactment.

A BILL

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

By Mr. KING of Pennsylvania

JANUARY 5, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 16, 1955
March 15, 1955
84th-1st, No. 46

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House discussed CCC fungible goods claims bill. House passed bill to repeal revolving fund for surplus commodities in occupied areas. House committee ordered reported bills to include onions in CEA, reapportion rice acreage allotments, and increase tobacco allotments. Senate passed tax bill after eliminating \$20 tax credit. Rep. Dawson (Ill.) introduced bill to increase per diem allowance.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1956. The amendment would correct an error in the printing of the bill. (pp. 2491-2505.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955 (H. Rept. 207) (pp. 2470, 2516). See end of Digest for provisions of this bill.

2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; RICE; TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; H. R. 4356, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice allotment history; H. R. 4756, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding establishment of State and farm acreage allotments; and H. R. 4757, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding proof of tobacco disposition reports (p. D202).

3. CCC CLAIMS. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Majority Leader McCormack, H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 2473-5).
4. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 942, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2471). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit this Department to release reversionary rights in certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (pp. 2470-1).
6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (p. 2475).
7. MINERALS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development; and H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 2471-3).
8. MONOPOLIES. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Rep. Patman, H.R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act (p. 2472).
The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee adopted amendments to H. R. 3658, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws; and ordered a clean bill to be introduced and reported to the House (P. D203).
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Williams, N. J., and others discussed basic principles and objectives of the technical assistance program, and urged provisions be made for this program on the "basis of a longer term than just year to year" (pp. 2510-5).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Army Department a proposed bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of certain flood-control projects by local interests; to Public Works Committee.
11. DAIRY PRODUCTS; MARKETING; STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. Received various State resolutions, etc., urging Congress "to further develop requirements for interstate transportation of dairy products and to eliminate artificial trade barriers" and favoring Alaska-Hawaii statehood and the Colo. reclamation project (p. 2517).
12. RUBBER. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee opposing proposed sale of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities (pp. 2505-9).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 23, 1955
For actions of March 22, 1955
84th-1st, No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated cotton-allotment increase bill. Senate agreed to House amendment to bill to continue Reorganization Act. House Rules Committee cleared bills to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and increase rice allotments. House committee reported bill to include onions under CEA.

HOUSE

1. RICE; TOBACCO. The Rules Committee reported resolutions providing for the consideration of H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5%, and H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-6 marketing year (p. 2913).
2. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 122, to include onions under the CEAct (H. Rept. 285)(p. 2924).
3. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 2679, to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz. (p. D234).
4. CHEMICALS IN FOOD. Rep. Willis expressed concern over the use of chemicals in food "in those cases where chemicals added to food create a health hazard," and he inserted a report of the National Research Council on the use of artificial sweeteners in food (pp. 2915-8).

5. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from HEW a proposed bill to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary in that Department (pp. 2790, 2924).
6. RUBBER. Rejected, 132 to 283, H. Res. 170, declaring that the House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission submitted to Congress on Jan. 24, 1955 (pp. 2865-912).

SENATE

7. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Began debate on H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding cotton allotments. The bill as reported would increase the 1955 allotment by approximately 258,625 acres (the House version provides a 3% increase of approximately 543,234 acres) and would allot to each State an amount necessary to increase each farm allotment to the smaller of 4 acres or 75% of the highest acreage planted in 1952, 1953, or 1954. In addition each State would receive further acreage equal to one-half percent of its present allotment. Sen. Stennis (for himself and Sens. McClellan and Fulbright) submitted an amendment to the committee amendment so as to provide a 1½% (271,000 acres) allotment increase for 1955. This amendment was pending at recess for consideration today, Mar. 23, and a record vote has been ordered. Sen. Anderson and others submitted an amendment to increase the allotments for Ariz., Calif., Ill., Nev., and N. Mex. by 2% or to 3,500 acres, whichever results in the larger acreage. Sen. Malone submitted an amendment to allot to certain States not less than 10,000 acres in any year in which allotments are made. Sen. Daniel (for himself and Sen. Johnson) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to this bill. (pp. 2802, 2811-2, 2824-5, 2828-33, 2836-43)
8. REORGANIZATION. Agreed to the House amendment to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 to June 1, 1957 (p. 2804). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. RUBBER. The Banking and Currency Committee reported adversely S. Res. 76, disapproving the sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission (S. Rept. 117); and S. Res. 78 and 79 disapproving the sale of three synthetic-rubber-producing plants in Calif. (S. Rept. 118)(p. 2796).
10. SMALL BUSINESS. Received the report of the Small Business Administration covering operations between Aug. 1, 1954 and Jan. 31, 1955 (p. 2790).
11. MEAT IMPORTS; CHERRY IMPORTS; WEATHER CONTROL; ALASKA. Received various State Legislature memorials, etc., favoring immediate action to stop the importation of canned hams from Communist-dominated countries, urging retention of the present duty on cherry imports, prohibiting seeding of clouds or use of other methods to induce rain or snowfall until sufficient scientific data are collected to make effective regulation possible; and favoring extension of rectangular surveys in Alaska and granting to the Territory the same right as has been granted other States under the Submerged Land Act of May 23, 1953 (pp. 2790-2).

AMENDING THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT SO AS TO INCLUDE ONIONS

MARCH 22, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 122]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to include onions in the list of commodities subject to supervision and regulation by the Commodity Exchange Authority pursuant to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. At the present time trading in futures contracts for the following commodities is under the general authority of the CEA: Wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghum, millfeeds, butter, eggs, Irish potatoes, wool tops, fats and oils (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, and soybean oil), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and soybean meal. The bill reported herewith will add onions to this list.

This bill is the same as the bill H. R. 122 which was reported favorably by this committee in the 83d Congress and passed by the House. The bill was also passed by the Senate but it was amended in a manner not acceptable to this committee and no further action was taken on the bill in the 83d Congress.

The Commodity Exchange Act deals only with trading in futures and not with regulation of the commodity itself. The committee wishes to point out that inclusion of onions in the commodities subject to the provisions of the act will not permit the CEA to prohibit futures trading in onions, but only to exercise certain regulatory powers in the trading in onion futures on commodity markets subject to regulation by the CEA.

2 AMEND COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT SO AS TO INCLUDE ONIONS

The Department of Agriculture submitted a report on the similar bill in the 83d Congress and was, therefore, not requested to report again on this bill. The Department's report of April 15, 1954, is set out below.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1954.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to your letter of February 22 enclosing H. R. 6435 for consideration and report.

This bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, by extending its provisions to onions, thus subjecting futures trading in onions to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.

In view of the perishable nature of the commodity and its susceptibility to wide price fluctuations, both before and since the advent of futures trading in onions, regulation of such trading under the Commodity Exchange Act could not reasonably be expected to prevent the wide seasonal price swings traditional in the marketing of onions.

Enactment of the bill would, however, enable the Department to obtain the facts as to what takes place in the onion futures market and to deny trading privileges thereon to any person found, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to have engaged in manipulative trading or other unlawful trade practices. Also, information developed through investigations and reports required under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act could provide a factual basis for determining whether futures trading in onions serves the public interest or whether the Congress should consider legislation looking to the drastic curtailment or prohibition of such trading.

Should the bill meet with the approval of the committee, we suggest that the following be added as section 2 thereof:

"SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment."

The suggested amendment would provide necessary opportunity for the consideration of applications of commodity exchanges for designation as contract markets for onions.

The Department estimates that the enactment of H. R. 6435 would necessitate an additional annual appropriation of approximately \$40,000 for the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of this Act "contract of sale" shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale and agreements to sell. The word "person" shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts. The word "commodity" shall mean wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mills feeds, butter, eggs, *onions*, *Solanum tuberosum* (Irish potatoes), wool tops, fats and oil (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans and soybean meal. * * *

* * * * *

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 122

[Report No. 285]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1955

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 22, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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4 amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions,"
5 after the word "eggs," in the third sentence thereof, so that
6 onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity"
7 for purposes of said Act.

8 SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the
9 date of its enactment.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 122

[Report No. 285]

A BILL

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

By Mr. KING of Pennsylvania

JANUARY 5, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 22, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

S. 1538

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 23 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. AIKEN) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

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2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as
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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1538

A BILL

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

By Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. AIKEN

MARCH 23 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

in, they will never be taken care of. The "dorm" there is old, inadequate, and is a virtual firetrap. It is overcrowded, and the waiting list is a mile long.

Something must be done. H. R. 600 is a good start. Many of the men and women are getting treatment in poor and expensive places. Let us get them in a sound and proper VA program—the best that we can give them.

We are hoping the bill passes through the House quickly and that the Senate acts favorably upon it. We Catholic war veterans of Milwaukee strongly urge you and Senator MCCARTHY to support this bill and convince the others.

These veterans deserve all we can give them. We will do our American duty.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER PETERS,
Adjutant.

CHINA-BURMA-INDIA

VETERANS ASSOCIATION,

Milwaukee, Wis., March 15, 1955.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,

United States Senator,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: The Wisconsin department of the China-Burma-India Veterans Association respectfully requests your ardent support of H. R. 600 which provides, in effect an appropriation for the construction of new hospital buildings at Veterans' Administration Hospital, Wood, Wis.

Our veterans organization, after careful study and consideration, recently passed a resolution favoring this must needed project. The present domiciliary buildings at this soldiers' home are very old, unsanitary, obsolete, and are certainly considered to be fire hazards. Whatever you can do to expedite the passage of this legislative measure will be deeply appreciated, not only by the patients of this installation, but also by all veterans of this area.

Cordially yours,

LESTER J. DENCKER,
GEORGE DIETZ,
Resolutions Committee.

[From the Disabled American Veterans magazine for March 1955]

WISCONSIN DAV SPARKS DRIVE FOR NEW VA HOSPITAL AT WOOD

(By Lloyd B. (Wash) Cain)

Encouraged by the introduction of H. R. 600 in the House of Representatives, calling for the construction of a new general medical-surgical hospital at the VA Center at Wood, Wisconsin Department Commander Howard Fairbanks, his staff and other DAV leaders in the State, have launched an all-out campaign to bring this program to a successful conclusion.

The resolution, as introduced by Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Democrat, Wisconsin, and now referred to the Committee on Veterans Affairs of the House of Representatives, reads as follows:

"A bill to authorize the construction of a new general medical-surgical hospital at the Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis., and for other purposes

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to construct a new modern fireproof Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 1,500 beds, with necessary auxiliary structures, on a suitable site at the Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis.

"SEC. 2. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is further authorized and directed to convert the existing hospital buildings and facilities at the Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis., for use as a domiciliary,

to which, upon completion and opening of the new Veterans' Administration hospital herein authorized, or as soon thereafter as possible, shall be transferred all eligible veterans receiving domiciliary care at such center.

"SEC. 3. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is further authorized and directed to survey the existing domiciliary buildings and facilities at the Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis., and, upon completion of the new hospital construction and conversion of the existing hospital to a domiciliary, herein authorized, to abandon and raze any or all of such existing domiciliary buildings and facilities as he finds to be obsolescent or inadaptable for further use.

"SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act."

In discussing this program with leaders over the weekend it was estimated that the new hospital would cost about \$25 million, which would include modification of the present hospital facilities. A hospital of the type proposed would probably be a building about 18 stories in height.

If a new hospital were constructed, the domiciliary activities at Wood could be accommodated in the present hospital building. These latter buildings, while outmoded and very undesirable in many respects for hospital activities would be suited and easily adaptable for domiciliary activities. This would permit abandoning the old domiciliary buildings. These buildings were constructed during the period of 1867 through 1880, and have deteriorated to the extent that they have become fire hazards and a severe and very expensive maintenance problem. Moreover, the old structures do not provide any of the physical conveniences and facilities for standard care of the disabled veteran. This must be emphasized when considering the advancing age of all veterans.

Asked regarding the present population at the Wood Hospital, Mr. D. C. Firmin, manager, presented the following statistics:

Hospital patients: Korean veterans, 76; World War II veterans, 392; World War I veterans, 583; Spanish-American War veterans, 43; peacetime veterans, 7; and non-veterans, 7, for a total of 1,108.

Domiciliary members: Indian wars veterans, 3; retired Regular Army, 3; Spanish-American War veterans, 52; World War I veterans, 1,364; World War II veterans, 125; peacetime veterans, 23; Korean veterans, 0, for a total of 1,570.

The main hospital building at Wood was constructed in 1923. The building accommodating the NP service, which is apart from the main building was constructed in 1932. The main building was originally built as a TB hospital and later its use was converted to general medical and surgical. When these buildings were planned, the present active and dynamic medical program and its requirements were not anticipated. Following World War II, an overall change in the VA concept of a good medical program took place. There have been added various services as parts of the hospital team. Existing services have been expanded. There were absolute necessities to bring the medical and treatment standards for disabled veterans to the desired level. Attempt was made to crowd all these activities in the various wings of the hospital building, which never in any manner or fashion been designed to accommodate such services. Consequently, there resulted a crowded, inconvenient, inadequate, makeshift, and awkward arrangement. Much time and effort must be expended at great expense in the operation of the hospital, because of these inadequacies.

The construction of a new hospital would allow planning a combination of the hospital and RO outpatient services. This

would result in eliminating duplication of effort and expense and would definitely improve the quality of service to the veteran.

Milwaukee is a logical site for such an outstanding VA medical center. Milwaukee has one of the best medical schools, (Marquette University) in the country. Affiliation with the University Medical School and the availability of the most capable physicians on consultant basis assure the VA of the best possible medical practice in connection with the care of veterans. The Federal Government already owns sufficient land to undertake a construction program of this magnitude.

The present hospital bed capacity at Wood is 1,275. The Armed Forces have a current strength approaching 4 million. The increased potential veteran load is obvious. Therefore, the minimum size of a hospital of the general medical and surgical type for Wisconsin, should at least approximate the present size.

A new hospital could be erected in an area adjacent to the existing hospital buildings, in which the domiciliary activities would eventually be located. This would concentrate all the center medical activities (hospital, domiciliary, and outpatient service) in close proximity to each other, thereby greatly facilitating operation and resulting in tremendous savings in operating costs.

The VA center at Wood is a city in itself—a city of memory, a community of pain.

Its population is now about 2,780 men (and 10 women). They all served in the Armed Forces of the United States, and all are disabled or incapacitated in some way.

One ward of 30 beds, had been set aside for women veterans but because the demand has dwindled this has been reduced to an 18-bed ward. Currently only 210 women veterans are hospitalized.

Young men and old men alike live at Wood. The average age of the Spanish-American war veterans is about 76, compared with an average age of about 24 for the 76 hospitalized veterans of the Korean conflict.

The largest group at the center consists of World War I veterans, whose average age is now about 58. About 1,364 World War I men get domiciliary care at the center, and 583 are hospitalized.

The average daily hospital bed capacity is about 1,130.

World War II veterans, with an average age of 34, are the second largest group. About 392 World War II men are hospitalized, and 125 are receiving domiciliary care.

The center has a total of 2,936 beds in all categories. Of these, 1,275 are hospital beds and 1,661 are domiciliary-care beds.

The men in the domiciliary spend part of their time in arts and crafts activities, which include rug making, plastic work, leather work, wood work, and toy repairing. The 45 blind veterans are limited to rug making.

The center fronts on West National Avenue, between South 44th and South 54th Streets. It includes about 90 buildings located on 265 acres. Among the buildings are 4 hospitals, 10 domiciliary barracks, libraries, recreational buildings, theaters, a chapel, a laundry, supply warehouse, greenhouses, and quarters for personnel.

The Wood Center is the outgrowth of the efforts of Milwaukee women who met in a church basement on October 18, 1861, to organize an aid society for Civil War soldiers.

The society and other women's groups subsequently formed the Soldiers' Home Association and opened a home for Civil War veterans on March 31, 1864. One year later the Milwaukee organization turned over its funds to the Federal Government which opened a national soldiers' home in Milwaukee.

Shortly before World War I, the Government considered closing the home at Wood

because the number of patients and residents had dwindled. But with the advent of World War I, the center was again needed. Congress appropriated \$1,250,000 for additional buildings at Wood. Milwaukeeans donated furniture and equipment for the recreation rooms of a tuberculosis hospital which was opened in April 1923.

World War II was another milestone in the center's development. Congress appropriated a total of about \$1,500,000 for additions and alterations to buildings at Wood.

A total of 1,700 full-time employees at the center care for the 2,780 men. About 375 men, mostly domiciliary patients, are employed as part-time workers.

The center operates on a budget of about \$8,400,000 a year, plus about \$125,000 for maintenance and repairs.

Under the direction of Commander Fairbanks, petitions already are being circulated among the DAV membership. Elsewhere in this edition is a suggested heading for a petition which should be circulated by DAV members in all sections of Wisconsin. Every DAV chapter and auxiliary member in the State should immediately contact his or her Congressman and urge his support for H. R. 600, providing for a new hospital at Wood.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, SO AS TO INCLUDE ONIONS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, to include onions among the commodities coming under the provisions of that act. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a statement prepared by me, concerning the need for such legislation, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1538) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. AIKEN), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions," after "eggs", in the third sentence thereof, so that onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity" for the purposes of said act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

The statement presented by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

Onion producers and produce dealers of Minnesota are justly disturbed over the adverse effects of unregulated gambling in onion futures.

This bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act by extending its provisions to onions, thus subjecting future trading in onions to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.

While it is recognized that regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act alone may not be able to prevent completely the wide seasonal price swings traditional in the marketing of onions, it should help.

Enactment of the bill would at least enable the Department of Agriculture to obtain

the facts as to what takes place in the onion futures market and to deny trading privileges to any person found to have engaged in manipulative trading or other unlawful trade practices.

Also, information developed through investigations and reports required under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act could provide a factual basis for determining whether futures trading in onions serves the public interest, or whether the Congress should consider legislation looking to the drastic curtailment or prohibition of such trading.

Minnesota produced 32 million bushels of onions in 1954. It is a crop important to our agricultural economy. It is also an important crop in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Texas, and other States.

Producers in Minnesota claim trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange in "paper onions"—far more onions than physically exist—have been detrimental to those who are engaged in the legitimate handling of onions, resulting in disastrous price fluctuations.

Congress has already indicated its agreement that this onion trading should be brought under regulation. Both Houses last year adopted similar legislation, but the bill died in conference after a Senate amendment adding a similar provision for coffee.

Onion producers now urge their case be considered on its own merit, so some semblance of more orderly marketing can be provided.

DESIGNATION OF MAY 1, 1955, AS LOYALTY DAY

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to designate the 1st day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 58) to designate the 1st day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day, introduced by Mr. DANIEL, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, the purpose and background of this matter are covered by a statement by Mr. Omar B. Ketchum, director of the national legislative service of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I ask unanimous consent that the statement by Mr. Ketchum be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY OMAR B. KETCHUM ON LOYALTY DAY

The idea for observance of Loyalty Day first came into being around 1929 when VFW leaders in the Boston-New Jersey-New York area decided that something should be done in the way of a counter offensive against the Communist May Day demonstrations, which had been attracting widespread attention for several years.

It was unthinkable to men who had served their country on foreign soil or in hostile waters, that mass demonstrations in American cities in support of the godless ideology of communism should go unchallenged. If the Communists could stage parades in support of this atheistic way of life, why couldn't patriotic and loyal Americans stage parades and demonstrations emphasizing our democratic processes and the American way of life.

As a result of this patriotism there came into being what is now widely known and heralded as Loyalty Day, when parades and other forms of observances are held in hundreds of cities to reaffirm and rededicate the love and devotion of our people for our American way of life.

Loyalty Day observance is nonpartisan and nonsectarian and all patriotic groups and organizations, including foreign language groups, are invited to participate. The VFW has acted, and acts, to provide the leadership where necessary and to serve as a coagulant in bringing the various groups together in the patriotic observance. The zeal and enthusiasm with which Loyalty Day observance has been undertaken in large eastern seaboard cities such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, has largely resulted in the gradual disintegration of Communist May Day demonstrations. While parades are held in scores of cities and towns each year, the largest Loyalty Day parades are held in New York, Jersey City, and Philadelphia with hundreds and thousands of persons participating while millions of spectators line the streets.

In small communities the Loyalty Day parades have become the outstanding event of the year. For example, noteworthy parades were held last year in Napa, Calif.; Moscow, Idaho; Griffin, Ga.; Middletown, Conn.; Ottumwa, Iowa; East Chicago, Ind.; and Eveleth, Minn. Major emphasis is placed upon participation by schoolchildren and foreign language groups, in Loyalty Day parades and other types of observance.

Since 1950 the governors of almost all States and the Territories have issued proclamations for Loyalty Day. Mayors of scores of cities have also issued Loyalty Day proclamations. It is hoped and expected that all States and Territories will issue Loyalty Day proclamations for 1955.

The Loyalty Day observance program headed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars has won successive awards for the past 4 years from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. Last year Freedoms Foundation presented the VFW the Distinguished Service Award and Scroll for winning a Loyalty Day award for 4 consecutive years.

Recent national conventions of editors and publishers in Washington and New York indicate that the American press is fully cognizant of, and in accord with, the aims and objectives of Loyalty Day. This observance has received wide coverage in the press and from national radio and television commentators, as well as local stations and announcers.

There is evidence that this year, for the first time, the Ground Observer Corps of the Air Defense Command will cooperate in Loyalty Day observances in all cities where observances are held and where the Ground Observer Corps is operating. A directive has gone out from the Air Defense Command to all air defense forces commanders recommending that Ground Observer Corps exercises be held on Loyalty Day and that cooperation should be sought from other commands and from auxiliaries and associates such as the Air National Guard, Civil Air Patrol and the Flying Farmers, to have as many planes as possible routed over Ground Observer Corps observation posts.

Loyalty Day is an accomplished and growing institution. It has been recognized by all of our States and many of our cities. To make its acceptance complete it needs only recognition from the Congress for 1 year, May 1, 1955. From that point on Loyalty Day will become an established observance in the hearts and minds of the American people and will serve to deal a devastating but bloodless blow at the unthinking persons who would attempt to rally public opinion behind the false ideology of communism.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 30, 1955
For actions of March 29, 1955
84th-1st, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Include onions under CEA; protect fungible goods purchasers from CCC claims. House committee reported bill to permit use of private stocks in exports under Public Law 480. Senate committee ordered reported Colo. reclamation project bill.

HOUSE

Committee

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture/Committee reported without amendment S. 752, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480, 83rd Cong.), so as to eliminate the requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks (H. Rept. 309) (p. 3335).
2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; CCC CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (pp. 3307-8); and H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 3307, 3310-1).
Rep. O'Hara, Ill., inserted a Chicago Potato Jobbers Association letter favoring a study into the general question of a futures market in perishables with the thought of the possible enactment of further legislation covering the subject" (p. 3308).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "refused to grant a rule waiving points of order against H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956" (p. D263).
4. LOYALTY DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate the 1st day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day (p. 3307).
5. FEES AND CHARGES. Received an American Bar Association resolution "urging the repeal of title V, entitled 'Fees and Charges' of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act" (p. 3336).

6. TREATIES. Received a Knights of Columbus (Long Island, N. Y.) petition expressing support of the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers (p. 3336).
7. MONOPOLIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 3659, to increase the maximum fine which may be imposed upon conviction for each count of an indictment in a criminal suit for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000 (pp. 3320-30), after rejecting amendments by Rep. Patman to increase further the maximum fine in the case of violations by corporations (pp. 3327-9).
8. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate water resources projects in Alaska (p. D262).
9. RUBBER. Rep. Philbin claimed that the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission violated Public Law 205, 83rd Cong., when it accepted a lump-sum proposal from one company for certain facilities instead of a proposal enumerating the amount proposed to be paid for each facility to be purchased (pp. 3330-1).
10. RECESS. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 103, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday, Apr. 4, they stand adjourned until Wed., Apr. 13 (p. 3334).

SENATE

11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 500, to authorize the Colo. River reclamation project (p. D260).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. PRICE SUPPORTS; FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Burdick inserted his letter explaining why he supported "full parity" and the family-type farmer" (pp. A2218-9).
13. TRADE AGREEMENTS; TARIFFS. Rep. Lane inserted Prof. Seymour E. Harris' (Harvard Univ.) letter suggesting safeguards to H. R. 1 (the trade agreements bill) which would protect industries which experience much unemployment against tariff reductions (p. A2223).
14. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Klein inserted Geo. Meany's, pres., AFL, statement discussing and criticizing the President's economic report and stating that "timidity rather than bold leadership is the outstanding characteristic of the report" (pp. A2199-201).
15. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Rep. Multer inserted a Nat'l Foreign Council Trade letter criticizing certain statements made by the Hoover Commission in their report on lending agencies and requesting "that appropriate steps be taken to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by this report . . ." (pp. A2208-9).
16. TEXTILES; IMPORTS. Rep. Lane inserted a Textile Workers Union of America statement discussing problems confronting the textile industry due to loss of export markets and displacement by imports (pp. A2202-10).

mous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION CHARTER ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1831) to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to see this bill passed, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] wanted to ask a question on this bill. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over until the end of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATING MAY 1, 1955, AS LOYALTY DAY

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 184) to designate the 1st day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the 1st day of May 1955 is hereby designated as Loyalty Day and is set aside as a special day for the reaffirmation of loyalty to the United States of America and for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom; and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day in schools and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 12, 1914

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3338) to amend section 1 of the act of March 12, 1914.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 1 of the act of March 12, 1914 (38 Stat. 305), as amended (48 U. S. C., sec. 301), is further amended by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "fifty" and insert "fifty-five."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3560) to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I point out that this particular bill goes beyond the direct or indirect amount set by the objectors' committee on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEANE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I agree with what the gentleman says and also state that on the merits this apparently is a very laudable bill. There will be few, if any, voting against it if it comes up under a rule. However, we have a rule on the objectors' committee that any bill that calls for an expenditure of more than a million dollars should not be passed by unanimous consent. Therefore, I suggest that the gentleman request that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

WAIVER OF BOND REQUIREMENTS IN COAST GUARD CONTRACTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3885) to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of April 29, 1941 55 Stat. 147 (40 U. S. C. 270e), is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793), with respect to contracts for the manufacturing, producing, furnishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing, or assembling of vessels, aircraft, munitions, materiel, or supplies of any kind or nature for the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard, respectively, regardless of the terms of such contracts as to payment or title."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Navy," insert "the Secretary of the Air Force."

Page 1, line 7, after the words "with respect to" add the words "cost-plus-a-fixed-fee and other cost-type contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public build-

ing or public work of the United States with respect to."

Page 2, line 4, after the word "Navy," insert "Air Force."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT SO AS TO INCLUDE ONIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire if this measure does not cover the subject matter of correspondence I have had with Mr. H. Haskell Lurie, one of my distinguished constituents and counsel of the Chicago Potato Jobbers Association. Mr. Lurie wrote me in 1953 and again in 1954, when there was before us a legislative proposal, I think, of similar character. Mr. Lurie felt that a great evil was being perpetrated through the unregulated speculation in the futures market in onions. I would like to inquire if the bill now before us is intended to correct a situation that Mr. Lurie has pictured as being harmful both to the growers and to the consuming public.

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this bill only puts onions under the authority of the exchange. They will then have the same authority over this commodity that they have over other commodities that are under the act. Those powers are somewhat limited, but nevertheless desirable in this case.

I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I assure the distinguished and able gentleman from Pennsylvania that it is not my intention to object to this measure which seems to me to serve a beneficent purpose. I am interested, however, in learning how far this legislation will go in correcting all the conditions which Mr. Lurie has pictured as harmful. I am not unmindful also that the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is, I understand, the only contract market in the country, is located in the city from which I come. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the association represented by Mr. Lurie on the question of any futures trading in perishables. Arguments of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have been well presented by S. L. Austin, director of public relations of the exchange. In answer thereto Mr. Lurie has stated:

If the purpose of future trading aims at stabilizing the price of onions and affecting a normal distribution of the available supply, then we, whose concern it has been for many years to buy and sell onions in a normal and free method based upon the law of supply and demand, maintain that the

future trading on exchanges has crippled the industry from the producer to every distributor and has certainly been a costly experience to the consumer.

We would welcome an examination by Secretary of Agriculture Benson or any other delegated authority of the Department of Agriculture to determine the advantage of future trading of onions to the economy of the Nation, the producers, and the consuming public.

I notice in the letter of the Honorable True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, as printed in report No. 285 of the committee this comment:

In view of the perishable nature of the commodity and its susceptibility to wide price fluctuations, both before and since the advent of futures trading in onions, regulation of such trading under the Commodity Exchange Act could not reasonably be expected to prevent the wide seasonal price swings traditional in the marketing of onions.

Enactment of the bill would, however, enable the Department to obtain the facts as to what takes place in the onion futures market and to deny trading privileges thereon to any person found, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to have engaged in manipulative trading or other unlawful trade practices. Also, information developed through investigations and reports required under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act could provide a factual basis for determining whether futures trading in onions serves the public interest or whether the Congress should consider legislation looking to the drastic curtailment or prohibition of such trading.

Do I understand that the measure we are considering today is preliminary to a study later to be made, as intimated in Mr. Morse's letter, into the general question of a futures market in perishables with the thought of the possible enactment of further legislation covering the subject?

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Yes; it is thought that that would be desirable following this enactment.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Does this legislation in part answer the question raised by the potato and onion growers?

Mr. KING of Pennsylvania. Yes; I have had correspondence with them, and this is in line with their wishes.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD to include one of the letters of Mr. Lurie, to which I have referred.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent graciously granted, I am extending my remarks to include Mr. Lurie's letter, as follows:

HON. BARRATT O'HARA,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: My legal experience and practice are closely associated with agricultural problems, and, therefore, I have been projected into the effect of futures trading on onions on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is the only contract market in the country. The problem, while affecting the best interests of distributors and consumers in the Chicago area, is of course on a national level.

The problem is of serious proportion today affecting merchants, with special emphasis

on the Chicago merchants because of the fact that Chicago is the contract market for future trading of onions. The ramifications of the future trading have affected the distributive trade throughout the Nation, and have most certainly been detrimental to producers and the public at large. There is a great deal of interest throughout the country today, and especially in your State, to examine this whole subject of future trading in onions. It is our contention that the public would be amazed at the effect of the speculative interests on the price of the commodity.

It should also interest you to know that the trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is the contract market for futures on onions, has become so great and widespread that even the public has entered its speculative designs. This they have done with relatively no knowledge of the commodity, a subject which, in our opinion, is not a proper one for future trading.

It is also significant that while over the last several years the volume both in quantity and dollar-value and widespread interest among the public has been large, onions have been traded under the rules and regulations made by the governing body of the Exchange, free of any of the restrictions, conditions, and limitations contained in the Commodity Exchange Act, notwithstanding the fact that each year for the past several years, objections have been raised by the trade in general and the consuming public of the unusual unreasonable fluctuations in the future trading market, often out of proportion to the law of supply and demand.

We bring this to your attention with the hope that the entire matter may be brought out into the open and examined. Rest assured that you will receive our cooperation. This letter is no place for statistics and facts concerning the problem, but we can readily, should you be interested, supply important data.

The effect of unregulated future trading of fresh fruits or vegetables which in themselves are of a highly perishable nature inherent in the commodity itself, could conceivably lead to even more serious consequences than appear on the surface at this time, and could result in a maladjustment of the distribution of other perishables, to the disadvantage of the economy of the Nation.

Yours very truly,

H. HASKELL LURIE,
Counsel, Chicago Potato Jobbers
Association.

(Mr. OSTERTAG asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, the House has previously acted favorably upon a bill intended to accomplish the purpose of H. R. 122, but an acceptable amendment added to that earlier measure by the other body prevented its final passage.

H. R. 122 is designed to effect orderly trading in onions futures. It will extend to onion growers the same protection against unwarranted speculation that is now enjoyed by producers of a host of other commodities.

Experience has shown that such protection is urgently required. For lack of it, onion markets have been subject to demoralization by speculators, while producers have suffered drastic losses and consumers have paid exorbitant prices.

H. R. 122 is thus in the interest of both producers and consumers. It will not prevent futures trading in onions, but it will enable the Department of

Agriculture to intervene where such trading appears to be manipulative of the market, or otherwise unlawful. At present, the Department has no such authority, and producers and consumers are deprived of its protection against chaotic marketing conditions. H. R. 122 provides the basis for orderly trade, keyed to supply and demand, of an important economic crop.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions," after the word "eggs," in the third sentence thereof, so that onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity" for purposes of said act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF COAST GUARD PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3661) to amend section 490 of title 14, United States Code, relating to the settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 490 of title 14 of the United States Code is amended as follows:

(1) By redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) thereof as (c), (d), and (e), respectively, and by inserting after subsection (a) thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In the event of the death of any person among the military personnel or civilian employees enumerated in subsection (a), the Secretary may consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay any claim, otherwise cognizable under this section, presented by the survivor of such person for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of the personal property of such person, regardless of whether such damage, loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment occurred concurrently with or subsequent to such death. For the purposes of this section, the term 'survivor' means surviving spouse, child or children, parent or parents, or brothers or sisters or both, of the decedent, and claims by survivors shall be settled and paid in that order of precedence."

(2) By amending redesignated subsection (c) thereof to read as follows:

"(c) No claim shall be settled under this section unless presented in writing within 2 years after the accident or incident out of which such claim arises has occurred; if such accident or incident occurs in time of war or in time of armed conflict in which the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged, or if war or such armed conflict intervenes within 2 years after its occurrence, any claim may, on good cause shown, be presented within 2 years after such good cause ceases to exist, but not later than 2 years after peace is established or such armed conflict terminates. The dates of commencement and termination of an armed conflict for the purpose of this subsection shall be as established by concurrent resolu-

H. R. 122

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 30 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AN ACT

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as
4 amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions,"
5 after the word "eggs," in the third sentence thereof, so that
6 onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity"
7 for purposes of said Act.

8 SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the
9 date of its enactment.

Passed the House of Representatives March 29, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 122

AN ACT

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

MARCH 30 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

SENATE

12. AIR POLLUTION. Agreed to House amendment to S. 928, to provide for research on, and control of, air pollution (pp. 8563-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. The House amendment increased from \$3 to \$5 million a year the authorized appropriation to HEW for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and ending June 30, 1960. For provisions of the bill see Digest 112, item 9.
13. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Green and Wiley were excused from further service as conferees on S. 2090, the mutual security bill, and Sens. Mansfield and Hickenlooper were appointed in their place (p. 8530).
14. TRADE DEVELOPMENT; ONIONS; FARM LOANS; TOBACCO; WEATHER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 2253, to increase funds for P. L. 480 and transfer its administration to USDA; H. R. 122, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include onions; and with amendment S. 1758, to amend the Farm Tenant Act to provide additional authority for insurance of loans; S. J. Res 75, to provide for a report from this Department on tobacco research programs; with amendments S. Res 82, requesting a report from this Department on horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting; and an original resolution authorizing funds of \$20,000 for the committee to conduct field hearings on farm price support program (pp. D663-4).
15. EXPENDITURES; APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Byrd inserted a statement of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, relating to unexpended balances of Federal appropriations, together with a table summarizing the information compiled in a report on the same subject by the committee, as of March 31, 1955 (pp. 8531-2).
16. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger stated that "in the recent wheat referendum farmers showed their concern over their loss of income by voting in larger percentages for a national support price" and inserted an editorial on this subject (pp. 8552-3).
17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. 8553).
18. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years was made the unfinished business (pp. 8553-4).
19. PROPERTY. The "Daily Digest" states that: The Government Operations Committee announced that the hearings, originally scheduled for July 7 and 8 on S. 2367, relating to the authority of GSA Administrator with respect to utilization and disposal of excess and surplus Government property under the control of executive agencies, have been rescheduled for July 13 and 14 (p. D664).
20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that following completion of action on the bill to amend the Defense Production Act, the bills to negotiate a Missouri River Basin compact and to eliminate the 1-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. would be considered. He also announced that it would be the intention of the Senate to adjourn from today until Monday (p. 8554).

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. PERSONNEL. S. 2425, by Sen. Johnston, S. C. (for himself and others), to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available on a voluntary basis, group hospital, surgical, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service, through the facilities of prepayment group plans, group practice prepayment plans, Federal employee organizations, and insurance companies; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8530).

H. R. 7179, by Rep. Broyhill, to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8623).

H. R. 7180, by Rep. Broyhill, to provide for the granting of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to certain qualified employees of the Department of Corrections of the District of Columbia; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8623).

22. PROPERTY. H. R. 7184, by Rep. Donohue, and H. R. 7191, by Rep. Philbin, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8624).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gore inserted a statement by Sen. Anderson urging rejection of the Dixon-Yates contract (pp. A4897-8). He also inserted a Louisville Courier-Journal editorial giving the history of the Dixon-Yates controversy and recommending further investigation of attempts by the Administration to put through the Dixon-Yates contract (pp. A4898-4900).

Sen. Butler inserted a Wall Street Journal article, "Power Propaganda," stating that public power advocates have distorted the issues in the controversy between private and public power interests, and recommending that proposal of the Hoover Commission concerning power production be adopted (p. A4901).

Sen. Anderson inserted a newspaper article opposing the Dixon-Yates contract (p. A4905).

Rep. Cannon inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial favoring REA and criticizing recommendations of the Hoover Commission which would favor private power interests (p. A4936).

Rep. Wilson inserted an article by Rep. Hosmer in the San Diego Tribune, warning Californians to fight the upper Colorado River project and charging that the project violates the terms of the Colorado River compact (p. A4922).

Rep. Hiestand inserted editorials from newspapers in Colorado (p. A4905) and Alabama (p. A4908) opposing the upper Colorado River storage project.

Rep. Hosmer inserted two "Bananas on Pikes Peak" articles giving arguments against the upper Colorado River storage project (pp. A4929, A4930).

24. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted an editorial from Fortune Magazine criticizing the President of Westinghouse for advocating higher tariffs on electrical equipment (p. A4905).

25. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial warning against possible public misunderstanding of the scope of the foreign aid program due to the replacement of FOA by ICA (p. A4907).

SENATE

13. TRADE DEVELOPMENT; ONIONS; FARM LOANS; TOBACCO; WEATHER; PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to USDA (S. Rept. 767); without amendment H. R. 122, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include onions (S. Rept. 766); with amendments S. 1758, to amend the Farm Tenant Act to provide additional authority for insurance of loans (S. Rept. 703); with amendments S. J. Res. 75, to provide for a report from this Department on tobacco research programs (S. Rept. 704); with amendments S. Res. 82, requesting a report from this Department on horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting (S. Rept. 765); and without amendment S. Res. 123, authorizing \$20,000 for the committee to conduct field hearings on price supports (S. Rept. 764) (pp. 8627-8).
14. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and transfer its land to the Tongass National Forest (S. Rept. 707) (p. 8628).
15. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 689, to amend the Bankruptcy Act regarding farmer-debtor relief (S. Rept. 709) (p. 8628).
16. RECLAMATION. Received from GAO an audit report (parts 1 and 2) on the Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Dept., for the fiscal years 1952 and 1953; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8626).
17. BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING. Sen. Payne commended the Hoover Commission report on Budget and Accounting, urged adoption of the recommendations, and inserted the 25 recommendations proposed by the Commission (pp. 8630-2).
18. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years, which had previously been made the unfinished business, was put aside for the consideration of other legislation (pp. 8633, 8637).
19. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 1210, to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 so as to eliminate the one-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. and to make it possible to lease such space for periods not in excess of 5 years (pp. 8637, 8645).
20. RIVER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 787, to authorize the 10 States of the Missouri River Basin to negotiate and enter into a compact for a basinwide comprehensive program of conservation and development of the water resources of the basin (p. 8645).
21. FOOD AND DRUGS. Sen. Purtell discussed the report and recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration and inserted a list of some of the important recommendations (pp. 8635-6).
22. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 8637-9).
Sen. Douglas inserted Raymond Moley's reply to the statement of Sen. Watkins concerning the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 8639-40).
23. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston criticized a Civil Service Commission departmental circular which was issued regarding the classification and status of career attorneys in the competitive Civil Service (p. 8639).

24. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Byrd, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, inserted a statement showing, by departments, the unexpended balances of appropriations and authorizations as of March 31, 1955 (pp. 8531-2).
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 11 (p. 8646). Sen. Clements announced that on Mon. there will be a call of the calendar, but that no controversial legislation will be considered on Mon. and that on Tues. the bill to amend and extend the Defense Production Act will be considered (p. 8646).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PERSONNEL. S. 2430, by Sen. Johnston, S. C., to amend section 9 of the Hatch Act so as to eliminate the provision thereof requiring 90 days' suspension as a minimum penalty for violations; to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 8628). Remarks of author (p. 8629).
H. Res. 304, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to Rules Committee (p. 8685).
27. MINIMUM WAGE; CONTRACTS. S. 2431, by Sen. Smith, Maine (for herself and others), to facilitate and expedite the making of minimum wage determinations and other determinations and interpretations by the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healey Act; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 8628). Remarks of author (p. 8629).
28. FORESTRY. S. 2433, by Sen. Kefauver (for himself and Sen. Langer), to provide for the establishment, within the national parks of the United States, of a series of Federal forestry camps for the training, education, rehabilitation, security, and correction of male juvenile delinquents; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 8629). Remarks of author (pp. 8629-30).
H. R. 7204,
29. LANDS. /by Rep. Brooks, La., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use receipts from lands being administered under title III of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act to maintain and improve such lands; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8684).
30. ACCOUNTING. H. R. 7206, by Rep. Cooper, to eliminate claims of immunity from State and local taxes based on contracts with the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 8684).
H. R. 7209, by Rep. Frelinghuysen, to provide for improving accounting methods in the executive branch of the Government, etc; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8684).
31. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 7210, by Rep. Gathings, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 so as to establish more clearly the policy of Congress as to expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8684).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

32. FARM BUREAU INSTITUTE. Rep. Belcher inserted an editorial, "Farm Bureau Teaches Citizenship at the Grass Roots," which describes efforts of this organization toward fostering good citizenship and also gives some of its views on agriculture (p. A4953).

AMENDING THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT SO AS TO
INCLUDE ONIONS

JULY 7 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 122]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would add onions to the commodities subject to futures trading regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act; and is the same as H. R. 6435 as reported last year by your committee. H. R. 6435 was passed by the Senate with a floor amendment relating to coffee, which was not accepted by the House.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY ON H. R. 122

Your subcommittee to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same report thereon with the unanimous recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

H. R. 122 would add onions to the list of commodities covered by the Commodity Exchange Act. The principal effects of this would be to require registration of exchanges, commission merchants, and floor brokers dealing in onion futures, and to provide for regulation of onion futures trading to prevent such undesirable practices as price manipulations and corners. A similar bill was passed by the Senate during the 83d Congress.

The favorable report of the Department of Agriculture on the Senate companion bill, S. 1538, is attached as a part of this report. There was no opposition to the bill.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, *Chairman*.
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

2 AMEND COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT SO AS TO INCLUDE ONIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1955.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your letter of March 24, with which you referred S. 1538 for consideration and report.

The Department recommends the enactment of S. 1538.

This bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, by adding onions to the list of commodities in which futures trading on commodity exchanges is subject to regulation under the provisions of that act.

It should be kept in mind that owing to the perishable nature of onions and their susceptibility to wide price fluctuations, regulation of futures trading in onions under the Commodity Exchange Act could not prevent the wide seasonal price swings traditional in the marketing of onions. Nevertheless, the enactment of S. 1538 would place the Department in position to ascertain the facts as to what actually takes place in the onion-futures market. It would also enable the Department to deny trading privileges to persons found, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to have manipulated onion prices or to have engaged in other trading practices prohibited by the statute. Also, information developed under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended by S. 1538, could provide a factual basis for determining whether trading in onion futures is in the public interest or whether the Congress should consider legislation directed to the substantial curtailment or the prohibition of such trading.

The Department estimates that the enactment of S. 1538 would necessitate an additional annual appropriation of approximately \$40,000 for the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of this Act "contract of sale" shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale and agreements to sell. The word "person" shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts. The word "commodity" shall mean wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter, eggs, *onions*, *Solanum tuberosum* (Irish potatoes), wool, wool tops, fats and oil (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans and soybean meal. * * *



Calendar No. 773

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 122

[Report No. 766]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 30 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 7 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1955

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as
4 amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions,"
5 after the word "eggs," in the third sentence thereof, so that
6 onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity"
7 for purposes of said Act.

8 SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the
9 date of its enactment.

Passed the House of Representatives March 29, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1222

[Report No. 766]

AN ACT

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

MARCH 30 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 7 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1955

Reported without amendment

the reimbursement of Commodity Credit Corporation and provides that the limitation of \$100 million shall apply to the amount of the expenditure of foreign currencies rather than to the value of the houses. This will enable the Department of Defense, in appropriate cases, to utilize troop labor without a reduction in the total of the authority to use proceeds from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. The amendment will also provide a more realistic basis for the reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It will enable the Department of Defense to cooperate and assist in the surplus agricultural commodities disposal program and to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation through payments that otherwise would be made to military personnel as rental allowances without increasing the Defense budget."

This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. TRADE DEVELOPMENT. Upon request of Sen. Butler, passed over S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to this Department (p. 8738). Sen. Magnuson submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 8695).
18. REFUGEE RELIEF. Sen. Lehman spoke in favor of S. 2113, to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and inserted correspondence and various resolutions urging enactment of the bill (pp. 8703-4).
19. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Cotton urged "full and fearless consideration to every recommendation of the Hoover Commission reports without further delay" (pp. 8711-2).
20. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed with amendment H. R. 4915, by inserting the language of S. 1372, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for special livestock and emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 8717).
21. TOBACCO RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 75, to require a report from this Department, by Jan. 1, 1956, on a program for research on tobacco production, utilization, and marketing (pp. 8726-7).
22. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and transfer its land to the Tongass National Forest (pp. 8727-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
23. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; ONIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 122, to add onions to the commodities subject to futures trading regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act (p. 8738). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. WEATHER. Agreed to, S. Res. 82, requesting that a report be made not later than Jan. 16, 1956, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee by the Commerce Department and this Department as to steps taken to improve and expand horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services (p. 8738).
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Langer, Morse, Neuberger and others discussed the administration's power policies, and criticized the recommendations of the Hoover Commission regarding REA (pp. 8739-46).
Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration's "failure to defend the public resource at Hells Canyon" and inserted a Denver Post editorial on this subject (pp. 8746-8).

26. PRICE SUPPORTS. S. Res. 123, authorizing additional funds of \$20,000 for the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to conduct field hearings on the farm price support program, was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee (p. 8738).
27. WHEAT. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of his bill to provide a two-price wheat plan, and inserted an Oregon Wheat Growers' League letter expressing their views as to the meaning of the vote on wheat marketing quotas (p. 8761).
28. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1758, which would amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by (1) permitting mortgages securing insured loans to be made directly to the Secretary of Agriculture (instead of to the lender); (2) permitting conversion of insured mortgages and direct loans to this new type of direct mortgage insured loan; (3) eliminating, in the case of these direct mortgage insured loans, the lender's option to collect the insurance where the borrower is in default for 12 months and eliminating the necessity of notifying holders of such loans of such default; (4) eliminating the requirement that the Secretary act "promptly" in remitting collections to lenders and advising lenders of borrowers' defaults and paying the amounts defaulted; and (5) making default in payment of principal or interest the only kind of default entitling holders of old type insured mortgages to notice or to collection from the insurance fund (p. 8726).
- Passed without amendment S. 689, which would add to the Bankruptcy Act a new chapter XVI regarding "farmer-debtor relief" to become a permanent part of the law and replace Sec. 75 (pp. 8728-33).
29. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements stated that as soon as the House completes action on the public works appropriation bill it will be considered by the Senate and that in his judgment the Defense Production Act bill will not be considered until Thursday (p. 8764).

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. PERSONNEL. S. 2437, by Sen. Carlson, to conform the rate of compensation for the position of Solicitor in the Department of Labor to the rate of compensation provided for comparable positions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8690).
- S. 2477, by Sen. McCarthy, providing for a simplified performance rating system for Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2485, by Sen. McCarthy, to provide for improvement in the system of personnel administration through the establishment of a senior civil service in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2486, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the certification of eligibles under the civil-service laws; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2487, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the simplification of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2489, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2490, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the transfer of Federal employees from the classified civil service to another personnel merit system; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, but in no event shall the sums hereby authorized to be appropriated exceed a total of \$10,000.

SEC. 8. The Commission shall expire upon the completion of its duties, but in no event later than October 27, 1959.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on the day when Senate Joint Resolution 63, a resolution to establish the Theodore Roosevelt Commission, was reported to the Senate, there was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary an identical resolution, House Joint Resolution 273, which had passed the House on July 5.

I shall ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration on House Joint 273, and that it be considered at this time, in lieu of Senate Joint Resolution 63.

This resolution would establish a commission for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

The resolution proposes to establish a commission, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission, composed of 15 Commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States; the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all ex officio; 8 persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; 2 Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate; and 2 Representatives from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House.

The Commission shall have the duty of preparing appropriate plans and a program for signaling the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. The Commission is required to report to the Congress by March 1, 1956, to permit the enactment of further enabling legislation. Any expenses of the Commission are to be appropriated by the Congress. The resolution further authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed \$10,000, in order for the Commission to start planning the scope of its activities for the celebration.

On June 22, 1955, a public hearing was held on this proposed legislation by the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations.

The committee believes this resolution has a meritorious purpose.

Mr. President, our purpose is not to have two joint resolutions on the same subject pending in the two Houses. The purpose of the committee, with the concurrence of the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], who introduced the Senate joint resolution, is to have the Senate pass the House joint resolution, which conforms with the text of Senate Joint Resolution 63 as it has now been amended.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I wish to concur in all the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has said, and I desire to thank him for his efforts in connection with this measure.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of House

Joint Resolution 273, which is identical with Senate Joint Resolution 63, as now amended; that the Senate now proceed to consider House Joint Resolution 273, and that it be ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered, and House Joint Resolution 273 is passed.

Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 63 is indefinitely postponed.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN AMERICAN LEGION

The bill (H. R. 3813) to amend the act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although, of course, I shall not object, inasmuch as I am in full sympathy with the purposes of both House bill 3813, Calendar No. 769, and the next bill on the calendar, House bill 4754, which is Calendar No. 770—I wonder whether we may be assured that the views of the affected party have been expressed, inasmuch as from the report we find there has been no expression from the American Legion in the case of either Calendar No. 769, House bill 3813, or Calendar No. 770, House bill 4754, which relates to redefining eligibility for membership in the AMVETS, the American Veterans of World War II.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, the first of these bills relates to the American Legion.

This proposed legislation would amend the act incorporating the American Legion, so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein. The American Legion was incorporated by act of Congress on September 16, 1919. Under the American Legion charter at present, veterans who served in the Armed Forces from June 25, 1950, to the date of cessation of hostilities of the Korean conflict, are eligible for membership in that organization. This bill makes the cutoff date for membership definite, July 27, 1953, the date the truce went into effect, in place of the less definite provision, the date of cessation of hostilities.

The committee is of the opinion that this clarification is meritorious and, therefore, recommends favorable consideration of H. R. 3813 without amendment.

So it is proposed to extend the cutoff date, in order to include Korean veterans; and a new cutoff date would be established. As I understand, that is the principal item.

I have in the file a letter from the director of the Washington headquarters of the American Legion urgently requesting that this bill be passed, because it is desired by the American Legion to extend its membership and other benefits to veterans of the Korean war, up to a certain cutoff date. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1955.

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Charters,
Holidays, and Celebrations, Senate Ju-
diary Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: The national organization of the American Legion is very much interested in the bill H. R. 3813, which amends our national charter in that it redefines eligibility for membership.

This bill passed the House on May 17, 1955, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 19, 1955, according to page 5597 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 19.

The bill is not controversial. It does not call for any Federal appropriation.

Anything you can do to expedite favorable action on the bill will be deeply appreciated by us.

Thanking you for your courtesy and co-operation, I am

Sincerely yours,

MILES D. KENNEDY,

Director.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut understands that the American Legion endorses this particular bill.

Mr. KILGORE. It is sponsoring it.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3813) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN AMVETS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4754) to redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II).

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill, and may I inquire whether or not the AMVETS organization is sponsoring or favoring the proposed legislation?

Mr. KILGORE. Let me read to the Senator a letter from John R. Holden, national legislative director of the AMVETS, dated March 31, 1955, and addressed to Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER, a Member of the House of Representatives.

AMVETS,

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1955.

The Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WALTER: On behalf of AMVETS everywhere, I want to thank you most sincerely for your cooperation in introducing H. R. 4754, a bill to redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS. We would appreciate very much any further action you might take to facilitate the enactment of this bill into law.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. HOLDEN,

National Legislative Director.

Mr. President, this bill proposes to amend the Federal charter of the American Veterans of World War II so as to make Korean veterans eligible for membership in the organization known as the AMVETS, or American Veterans of World War II.

The organization known as American Veterans of World War II—AMVETS—was chartered by act of Congress July 23, 1947, 67 Statute 407. Under the present charter, Korean veterans are not eligible for membership. This bill simply broadens the charter of the AMVETS organization so as to allow servicemen who participated in the Korean conflict to become eligible for membership in that organization.

Mr. PURTELL. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for the explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The resolution (S. Res. 123) increasing the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FORECASTING

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 82) requesting a report to be made to the Senate Agriculture Committee by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture as to steps taken to improve and expand horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 3, to insert "and Forestry"; at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "May 1, 1955" and insert "January 16, 1956"; on page 2, line 3, after the word "operations", to strike out "(2)" and insert "and (ii)"; and in line 5, after the word "and", to strike out "(3) that" and insert "(2)", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That (1) the Secretary of Commerce is requested to report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry at the earliest practicable date not later than January 16, 1956, as to (i) what steps have been taken since the transfer in 1940 of the United States Weather Bureau from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce, to expand and improve horticultural and agricultural forecasting services to the extent necessary to provide farmers with (a) adequate forecasts for their specific localities, (b) more frequent forecasts covering periods of 3 to 6 days, (c) seasonal forecasts, (d) forecasts containing more meteorological details, and (e) such other weather forecasting services as may be necessary to assist farmers in planning their operations; and (ii) what plans have been made by the Secretary of Commerce to meet any deficiencies that may have been

observed; and (2) the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to report to the Senate Agriculture Committee his recommendations for an adequate forecasting service for the Nation's farmers.

The amendments were agreed to.
The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

The bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in connection with the consideration and passage of the bill, inasmuch as the committee report is very brief, and inasmuch as the commodity which would be included within the Commodity Exchange Act, namely, onions, is produced in many places in large quantities, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 766) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:—

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would add onions to the commodities subject to futures trading regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act; and is the same as H. R. 6435 as reported last year by your committee. H. R. 6435 was passed by the Senate with a floor amendment relating to coffee, which was not accepted by the House.

"REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY ON H. R. 122

"Your subcommittee to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 122) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, having considered the same report thereon with the unanimous recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

"H. R. 122 would add onions to the list of commodities covered by the Commodity Exchange Act. The principal effects of this would be to require registration of exchanges, commission merchants, and floor brokers dealing in onion futures, and to provide for regulation of onion futures trading to prevent such undesirable practices as price manipulations and corners. A similar bill was passed by the Senate during the 83d Congress.

"The favorable report of the Department of Agriculture on the Senate companion bill, S. 1538, is attached as a part of this report. There was no opposition to the bill.

"SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
"Chairman.

"EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
"GEORGE D. AIKEN,
"JOHN J. WILLIAMS."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1955.
Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
and Forestry, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your letter of March 24, with which you referred S. 1538 for consideration and report. The Department recommends the enactment of S. 1538.

This bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, by adding onions to the list of commodities in which futures trading on commodity exchanges is subject to regulation under the provisions of that act.

It should be kept in mind that owing to the perishable nature of onions and their susceptibility to wide price fluctuations, regulation of futures trading in onions under the Commodity Exchange Act could not prevent the wide seasonal price swings traditional in the marketing of onions. Nevertheless, the enactment of S. 1538 would place the Department in position to ascertain the facts as to what actually takes place in the onion-futures market. It would also enable the Department to deny trading privileges to persons found, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to have manipulated onion prices or to have engaged in other trading practices prohibited by the statute. Also, information developed under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended by S. 1538, could provide a factual basis for determining whether trading in onion futures is in the public interest or whether the Congress should consider legislation directed to the substantial curtailment or the prohibition of such trading.

The Department estimates that the enactment of S. 1538 would necessitate an additional annual appropriation of approximately \$40,000 for the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED

"SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of this act 'contract of sale' shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale and agreements to sell. The word 'person' shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts. The word 'commodity' shall mean wheat, cotton, rice, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter, eggs, [onions], Solanum tuberosum (Irish potatoes), wool, wool tops, fats and oil (including lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil and all other fats and oils), cottonseed meal, cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans and soybean meal."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2253) to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The bill will be passed over.

That concludes the calendar. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

Public Law 174 - 84th Congress
Chapter 382 - 1st Session
H. R. 122

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 375.

To amend the Commodity Exchange Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 2), is amended by inserting "onions," after the word "eggs," in the third sentence thereof, so that onions are added to the definition of the word "commodity" for the purposes of said Act.

Commodity
exchanges.
Onions.
42 Stat. 998.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of its enactment.

Approved July 26, 1955.

